

greater than the number of listeners in schools, for obvious reasons. Some schools today have an enrollment of 6,000 or 7,000 adults. Adults have said, "We would like to receive this program and take the examination later."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I wish to join with the Senator from Washington in support of the bill. I am glad that I am a cosponsor. I think the Senator from Washington has brought out very clearly one of the strongest arguments in favor of the bill.

I have been very much interested in Federal aid to education. Sometimes in thinking of building needed schoolhouses and of the large sums of money needed if teachers' salaries are to be raised, we forget that the ultimate purpose of all the proposed expenditures is to raise the quality of education. Even if we pass a Federal aid to education bill, it may be years before the quality of teaching is raised.

As I see it, the great value of the bill which the Senator from Washington is so ably advocating today is that it would take an immediate and a giant step toward bringing quality of education into every classroom in the country which would take advantage of the proposed program.

In my own State there are 100 schoolhouses which have only 1 room, and 500 schoolhouses which have only 2 or 3 classrooms. Hundreds of teachers have not been adequately trained. Under the proposed program the best teachers in each State could teach the children in schools that do not now have the best teachers. Thus the quality of education in such schools would be immediately raised. Furthermore, the program would help us to raise the standards of teachers themselves. Beyond that, the program would reach many adults.

We owe a great debt to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEFFEL] for advocating the bill. I am glad that I am a cosponsor, and I remind Senators that, even beyond the statements made, we must remember that the bill represents an actual advance toward a better quality of teaching and education.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What my friend from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who has always been a strong supporter in the passage of the last two bills, has said applies even in the big cities. In St. Paul educators have managed to get one of the channels into operation. They are trying to arrange a small network to the country schools. Here is the testimony of John Schwarzwald, manager, station KTCA-TV, St. Paul, Minn.:

I would like to illustrate what educational television can do by citing a program in my own station in which children at the fourth-grade level are taught Spanish by a highly capable instructor. Some 30,000 children in 1,000 different classrooms are being taught Spanish. They are being taught Spanish by a master teacher. And among other points that I wish to make on this is that the preceding year in those same fourth grade classrooms only 59 students had any instruction in any foreign language whatsoever.

Mr. COOPER. I do not know whether

other cities in Kentucky would agree with my belief that Louisville probably has the best school system in Kentucky. It is our largest city, having a population of approximately 600,000. Even so, the Louisville school system has an educational television program. The school authorities recognize the value of such a program. If it is needed in a city like Louisville, in our best schools, certainly it would have great value in our less adequately financed schools.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I, too, would like to congratulate the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Kansas for their espousal of the bill. I should like to make some legislative record on one or two subjects, if the Senator will bear with me. I do not think he will find any of these subjects trying for him.

First, though the distribution under the bill is not defined specifically as to what shall be its character or nature, is it not a fact that the Senator would intend that distribution under the bill should buttress areas which are not likely to be otherwise served by educational television?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. The program is a two-way street. In other words, there is proposed an effort to alleviate a classroom shortage through the modern means of extending the range of teaching and the locale of teaching; and there is also coupled with that proposal the idea of extending to smaller, less accessible places, perhaps, a type of excellence of instruction which is now available only in the more congested areas. Is that statement correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. In other words, the Senator from Washington does not have in mind that every State would necessarily receive \$1 million?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. Each State would be required to submit a plan, and it would have to show that it would continue the program in operation. Each application would have to be passed upon.

There is another safeguard in the bill. We adopted an amendment by which the General Accounting Office would require the recipients of all grants to keep records, and the General Accounting Office would audit their books, so that there would not be any unnecessary waste.

I see the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] in the Chamber. He may ask "Why should Rhode Island have \$1 million, or no more than \$1 million, and a large State such as New York have only the same amount?"

It is very difficult to establish a formula, because the development has been so piecemeal. But we have included also a provision for closed-circuit television. The Senator from Rhode Island knows that there are many schools in Rhode Island that would benefit greatly by a completely closed-circuit television operation in the area, and it could be provided very effectively. The State authorities would not necessarily be required to erect a tower to broadcast from

the State of Rhode Island. Listeners could pick up broadcasts from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York.

The closed circuit is a very fundamental part of the bill, and it is being used in some school districts. Usually, once it is adopted, it is never discontinued.

Mr. JAVITS. I want to be sure that the administrator will not help areas which are well able to help themselves, and should not seek an extension of television media where they can be better supplied through local and even nongovernmental sources.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to give the Senator an example from my own State. A very distinguished group of New Yorkers is bidding now for station WNTA-TV in New York, entirely on the basis of public service, to make it an educational television station. In this connection I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD press reports dealing with this subject.

There being no objection, the press reports were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 21, 1961]
FIVE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR OFFER IS MADE FOR WNTA—CITIZENS GROUP INCREASES PRICE FOR TV STATION WHILE SUSSKIND ENTERS BID

(By Val Adams)

A local group of citizens interested in providing New York with an educational television station has submitted a new and increased bid of \$5.5 million to purchase station WNTA-TV (channel 13). The group's initial offer of \$4 million had been declined last month by National Telefilm Associates, owner of the station.

In another bidding development yesterday, David Susskind, independent TV producer, said he and "certain associates" had submitted a bid higher than any made earlier. Mr. Susskind, who declined to identify his associates, said the cash bid was submitted in writing to NTA yesterday afternoon.

The new bid by the educational group was confirmed by Howard E. Stark, a broker dealing in the purchase and sale of television stations.

"The bid was for \$5.5 million in cash," Mr. Stark declared.

The broker represents a group of prominent New Yorkers working in conjunction with the National Educational Television and Radio Center. The group is headed by Howard C. Sheperd, board chairman of the Greater New York Fund and retired chairman of the First National City Bank.

DUE BACK IN APRIL

Mr. Sheperd said last month he would devote as much time as he could to help establish an educational TV station here. Currently vacationing in Honolulu, he will return here early in April.

The National Educational Television and Radio Center is a nonprofit organization that provides programs to stations throughout the country.

Mr. Susskind said his bid was delivered to Justin M. Golenbock, general counsel for NTA, in his office at 60 East 42d Street. The producer declared that his associates and financial backers were not identified in the letter.

In addition to the two known bids for WNTA-TV, there have been reports of one other by an unidentified party. Yesterday Mr. Golenbock declined to discuss any bids.

Ely A. Landau resigned as chairman of NTA last month and said he planned to make an offer for the station. At the same time NTA announced its board of directors had decided to sell the station and would enter-

tain bids. The company said it planned to concentrate its full efforts on developing and distributing film and tape programs to television stations.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Mar. 21, 1961]

FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR CHANNEL 13—BID RAISED BY \$1.5 MILLION FOR EDUCATIONAL TV HERE

(By Terry Ferrer)

A group of prominent New York City citizens has offered \$5,500,000 to purchase television station WNTA-TV, channel 13, for use as an educational television station for the metropolitan area, it was learned yesterday. The city does not now have such a station.

A previous bid of \$4 million from the same group, headed by Howard E. Shepherd, former chairman of the First National City Bank of New York, was rejected last month by the station's owner, National Telefilm Associates, Inc., as insufficient.

The group, it was learned, includes John D. Rockefeller 3d, chairman of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., President of Steuben Glass; Devereux C. Josephs, former board chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co., and Dr. George D. Stoddard, chancellor and executive vice president of New York University. Mr. Josephs and Mr. Houghton are vice chairmen of the board of Lincoln Center, and Dr. Stoddard is on the board.

Another member is John F. White, president of the National Television and Radio Center, 10 Columbus Circle, a nonprofit corporation that serves as national spokesman and network programming agency for the 54 educational television stations in operation. Mr. White said yesterday that plans call for basing the New York educational television station adjacent to Lincoln Center. WNTA-TV is now in Newark, N.J.

Howard E. Stark, broker who specializes in the sale of television stations, confirmed last night that the \$5,500,000 cash bid had been made. Others who are reported to be bidding for the station are David Susskind, producer, and Ely A. Landau, former chairman of National Telefilm Associates.

A spokesman for NTA refused last night to say what bids had been received or when the station's directors would consider whatever bids may have been made. Oliver A. Unger, president and chairman of NTA, was out of town yesterday and could not be reached.

Mr. Josephs, who is serving as spokesman for the citizens' group in the absence of Mr. Shepherd, said yesterday that, if the bid were accepted, funds would be raised from interested citizens foundations and corporations.

Mr. White said: "Don't worry about the money, we'll get the money. It's the station. We're completely prepared to fight for this channel. We've just got to have it."

National Television Associates announced in February that WNTA-TV was for sale and that bids would be considered. Whatever the purchase price, the station, which syndicates TV programs, would use the funds to retire indebtedness. Net station losses last year were about \$7 million. The station has won critical acclaim for such programs as "Play of the Week" and Mr. Susskind's "Open End" discussions.

If the citizens' group is able to purchase the station, it would serve as a permanent home for educational television activities of the Board of Education and the State Board of Regents during daytime hours. In the evening, it was expected, the cultural activities of Lincoln Center would be telecast.

In the past, Lincoln Center has expressed an interest in a close relationship with educational television in order to present the center's activities to as wide an audience as possible.

Mr. JAVITS. It would be pointless to think of the pending bill as supplementing any such effort. It would not be pointless, however, with respect to depressed areas, which will be helped by the depressed-areas bill, where localities, even in my home State of New York, may not be able to help themselves, and the United States could help with very fine programs which will be going over station WNTA, if that station should become an educational television station or programs over WPIX, and could send those programs into some areas which could otherwise not be serviced. Is that what the Senator has in mind?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is definitely my feeling. The purpose would be in some cases to expand the coverage in an area. I hope that a fine program from such a station in the Senator's State some day will be shown to the schoolchildren of the State of the Senator from Kansas for example.

Mr. JAVITS. It would not be the purpose under the bill to take up any local responsibility or any nongovernmental responsibility that could otherwise be carried on. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from New York is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it fair to have the legislative record read that one of the tests to be applied by those who disburse the money on behalf of the Government will be that their action either stimulates or does what would not otherwise be done, but what in the national interest should be done or should be stimulated?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator has made a very clear and concise statement. He has expressed exactly my feelings.

Mr. JAVITS. I am glad to hear the Senator say that. It only fills in those interstices in connection with which the Federal Government can help without replacing other services. I know that my colleague [Mr. KEATING] has much the same idea. He is offering his amendment, and, of course, will speak for himself.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe it adds to the bill and strengthens it.

Mr. JAVITS. We are often accused of being behind the times and lagging behind developments of a technical or policymaking character which are considered advanced and forward looking. Therefore, it is refreshing to me and indeed refreshing to the country, I am sure, to note that we are not stick-in-the-muds. I do not believe \$50 million is a great deal of money when we consider the fact that we may survive or go down depending upon the quality of the education which we are able to give to our young people in the next few decades.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator knows that this is an authorization bill. It provides for a ceiling on the authorization. The Appropriations Committees will have to look at the subject very carefully.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Washington should be congratulated for his wise handling of the bill. He has been of great help in seeing to it that the bill has been handled wisely and eco-

nomically, within the requirements of its purpose, by what he has agreed to with me as the proper standard of judgment for the administrator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Rhode Island and I are members of the Committee on Appropriations. We have a little pride in this matter and will try to make certain that it is not used in the wrong way.

Mr. JAVITS. I am glad to express my support of the bill, and I appreciate the Senator's handling of it.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not wish to prolong the debate. It may be important to point out, lest someone raise the question later, that fundamentally, of course, the operational expenses must be borne by the community itself. That in and of itself, of course, is a large item in the operation of a station.

All that the bill does, actually, is encourage more or less a partnership relationship between the Federal Government and the local community. The real restraint to a callous use of money—if anyone should feel that there is likelihood of it—lies in the fact that every community must assume a tremendous burden of its own to operate the station once it is established.

Right there I believe we find the real restraint that is necessary to make certain that none of the taxpayers' money will be injudiciously or unwisely used.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator for his contribution. I had not thought of that point. However, I am sure that every community will consider these facts, because it will obligate itself to perhaps 10 times the amount that is involved from the standpoint of the Federal Government, and they will certainly look carefully at the whole proposal before they tie themselves to a heavy burden.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. It seems to me that this again is a built-in stabilizer in the program, as well as the exercise of discretion under the definition which the Senator has already given.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Illinois said \$50 million is a lot of seed corn. I say that the crop will be \$500 million in the first years. It will be helpful in the general program of aid to education. It will alleviate some of the very pressing problems which would have to be met whether we pass the bill or not.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I had another point in mind, which the Senator is now helping me make, and we should place it in the RECORD at this time. It is the point that the administrator of the program will coordinate it closely with the program of Federal aid to education, upon which it has a direct influence, and that we do not expect the various programs to be operating in separate compartments unrelated one to another.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have before me a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.